

health through education of the children. 2. To provide an examination service which (1) discovers all physical defects, diseases, incipient conditions and tendencies toward ill health among school children; (2) finds sources for remedy.

"Nurse—1. To assist the physician at the examination. 2. To assist in interpreting results of the examination to child, teacher, and parents in school and home through instructional conferences. 3. To stimulate and secure correction of physical handicaps.

"Teacher and parents—1. To be present at the examination, and to supply information relative to history and habits of the child. 2. To secure the co-operation of the children through class and individual instruction. 3. To gain knowledge from the examination that shall function as a basis for further health teaching."

**True for California Also**—"The question of the amount to which our dues should be raised," says the Nebraska State Medical Journal editorially, "will be determined to a degree by the patronage that our members give to those firms that advertise in the Journal. We have repeatedly stated that we cannot hope to have a substantial advertising income if we do not patronize those who use our advertising columns. A firm will gladly spend money for advertising, providing that it receives a fair return upon its investment. Business men will not buy advertising space in publications that do not bring them business. The expense of the Journal and the Society may be lessened by a large advertising revenue. We cannot secure this income if you, Doctor, do not do your part and patronize those who advertise in your Journal. It is no more than fair that you give these business firms preference when you buy your supplies. Tell them that you are giving them your patronage because they do advertise in your state medical journal. Tell the detail man that you cannot give him an order because his firm does not use the Journal's advertising columns. If you will subscribe this support and co-operate in this manner, we will obtain greater advertising revenue. You in turn will not have to meet the otherwise certain deficit by paying much higher dues. Turn to our advertising pages. Become acquainted with our advertisers and then patronize them."

"400."—We carry for the second time in this issue the advertisement of "400" furnished through the Co-operative Medical Advertising Bureau of the American Medical Association. This substance is a blending of fresh milk and chocolate syrup. It is manufactured by the dairy interests under the name of the "400" Products Company, and is marketed through grocers and milk stands. The product is recommended by physicians and both the manufacturers and the editors of medical journals would be glad to have the experiences of other physicians with it.

**New Management for Walters Surgical Company**—The Walters Surgical Company announce in the advertising pages of this issue that beginning September 1, there will be a change in their management and personnel, C. B. Walters and LeRoy Seiler being in charge, and ready to put into effect their slogan, "A Service that Serves You."

"The great deterrent to unethical practice is general medical opinion, and he who dares to cross the line immediately becomes an outcast. He cannot maintain his membership in medical societies, cannot secure or maintain desirable hospital connections and, therefore, such a loss of professional standing becomes the equivalent of professional death."—American Medicine.

**Cheerfulness**—"You get cheerfulness out of life in proportion as you put cheerfulness in. You cannot invest counterfeit coin and expect dividends in real money."—The Policy.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Local Anesthesia.** Its scientific basis and practical use. By Prof. Dr. Heinrich Braun. Translated and edited by Malcolm L. Harris. Second American edition from the sixth revised German edition. 411 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger. 1924.

Braun's text-book on local anesthesia is the first of many monographs which have since appeared on this subject. Most of them are better or worse, according as they deviate less or more from its methods. It will long remain a standard. The first edition was reviewed at some length in this column; the new one maintains its forerunner's sanity, thoroughness and honesty. L. E.

**Handbook of Modern Treatment and Medical Formulary.** A condensed and comprehensive manual of practical formulas and general remedial measures. By W. B. Campbell. Seventh edition. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. 1924.

These collections of prescriptions have grown out of fashion. When one looks the book over and finds formulas containing eight or more ingredients, one is inclined to bless the activities of the American Medical Association, which has been one of the strongest factors in rescuing the medical profession from these illogical and cumbersome methods of prescription. L. E.

**The Operating Room.** Instructions for nurses and assistants. St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn. 165 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1924.

A useful book for operating-room nurses, in which surgeons also will take interest. The instrumentaria for various operations are listed, and the efficient and economical methods of the Mayo Clinic are set forth. L. E.

**Pathological Technic.** A practical manual for workers in pathological histology and bacteriology. By Frank Burr Mallory and James Homer Wright. Eighth edition. 666 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1924.

The eight editions of the book by Mallory and Wright speak for themselves. This present new edition contains some additional chapters on spinal fluid, and chapters on photography as used in the pathological laboratory, which will be of value. The book is indispensable in every pathological laboratory. L. E.

**Generalized Pain.** By Prof. Dr. Norbert Ortnier. Translated by Francis J. Rebman. 596 pp. New York: Medical Art Agency. 1922.

Prof. Ortnier has completed his work, "Clinical Symptomatology of Internal Diseases" in the second volume entitled, "Generalized Pain." This latest volume of 596 pages represents "a complete symptomatology of all painful sensations experienced by the human organism, with the exception of the abdominal region," the latter being taken up in the first volume.

Pain has always been the most important symptom in disease, but its explanation has remained to a certain degree veiled, especially when it is a manifestation of a distant focus. The author has revealed the underlying causation of pain to a large degree. The excellent differential diagnosis of pain in the various anatomical divisions is of great importance, and the